PERU.

Ecclesiastical Opposition to Free School Education.

A Grand Church Row Over an American Class Book-Naval Organ sation for Evolutions at Sea-Relations Towards Bolivia and the United States.

> LIMA, June 13, 1874. It is always an unfortunate affair for the rulers of Peru, and for the interests of the country gen-erally, when the religious chords of popular opinion are touched. This has recently been the case, your correspondent purposely avoided the subject homewhat contradictory. Now the matter beroment, after having established a capital system of common school education, almost gratis, hroughout the Republic, naturally conceived the dea that to properly instruct the children it was becessary to first place the means for so doing in he hands of the masters. As Peru regards the Inited States as her model in almost every-Mr. Pardo's attention was to the methods employed by the Republic," as South Americans selight to call us, towards a thorough educational basis for the principals of the schools. It was discovered that a useful periodical on common school aducation was published in New York, and the Minister of Peru at Washington was ordered to subscribe for a certain number of copies, to be translated and printed in Spanish and to be sent here for subsequent distribution. This was done. The teachers, male and female, of the different establishments expressed themselves highly delighted with a journal affording them so much practical advice and information, and for a time ciscan friar in Arequipa, the steeping volcano of Peru, called Marcial, suddenly was pleased to discover that the periodical in question was heretical in its tendencies, or, in other words, that it mildly hinted to its readers their right to think and judge for themselves. This gross outrage could not be endured. THE ZEALOUS PATHER

called together his flock. From his pulpit he anathematized the objectionable paper, stigmatizing it as "subversive of Christianity and obnoxious to the Catholic inith." His hearers, principally composed of c'vout females on the shady side of forty, at arms with the world, the flesh and the devil, possibly bleause their quandam attractions had been carefully overlooked by the nober sex, determined upon celebrating an auto da fe, and the fuel for the fire was to be the new school book. So great was the excitement and so imminent the danger, the devotees and their adherents denouncing the government as anti-Catholic, from the circumstance of having placed the paper in the hands of the toachers, that the Prefect of Arequips found himself reduced to the cisagreeable necessity of destroying all the copies of the journal to be found, and of homiliating himself to such a device as to inform the reverend promoter of the disturbance of his action. He was just in time. anathematized the objectionable paper, stigmatiz-

were on the point of proceeding to the main plaza, followed by a multitude of raoble, only too desirous for any row from which they might derive advantage in plunder and murder, w. en the nadre read to them the communication of the present and counselled an extra prayer on account of the present of the pr

THE CAPITAL EXCITED.

When the news reached Luna the sensation was extraordinary. Arequipa, from whence proceeded the flame of the religious outbreak of 1887, terminating in the downhall of President Prado, was the flame of the religious outbreak of 1867, terminating in the downial of President Prado, was instantly made the object of unmeasured reproach. The Minister of Profic Worship addressed a vigorous remonstrance to the Bishop of the recalcitrant diocese, intimating in the most unmarakable terms that if the reverend Marcal attempted the execution of any more of his dangerous projects he, the Bishop, would be held accountaine, according to the strict spirit of the law. But the religious organ of Lima, La Sociedad, openly accuses the administration of opposition to the third article of the constitution, which declares that "the Catholic and Apostonic creed is that of the nation, and no other shall be allowed." The gist of this unwelcome crisis is the great reluctance of the Catholic or clerical party in Peru to allow any further innovations as regards what they seem to consider their divine rights. Intimately convinced on their weakness as a body, a deolity which increased daily, they pull all possible wires in the most promising places. Arequips is by no means a triend of Lima. The anatogonism may be compared to that existing between Philadelphia and New York. Any seeming error of the central government at Lima is immediately acted upon by the people of Arequipa. The innocent cause of all this trouble, and which has not yet entirely disappeared, merely called to the attention of school teachers the recognized fact that in this age intellect and inclination should be untrammelled.

be untrammeded.

NAVAL EVOLUTIONS.

The fine squadron of Peru, consisting of four first class iron vessels, one irigate, one ram and two monitors and several wooden ships, is about to proceed to sea for the purpose of exercising the proceed to sea for the purpose of exercising the men in the naval manucures, somewhat on the plan adopted recently by Admiral Foxual Parker off Key West. The finet is under the command of Commodore Grau, a most accomplished officer and navigator. No doubt the excursion will be regarded with suspicious eyes by our neighbor Chill, since every movement of Pera is zealously watched by that Republic from the time that Pera strongly manifested her sentiments with reference to the attitude of her neighbor towards Bolivia. The Peruvian navy, notable for the saccess achieved in bringing the celebrated monitors from the Missispip to the Rimac, will probably gain fresh laureis in this new endeavor.

This Mission to Righand,
General Prado, the hero of the 2d of May, 1868, has been appointed Peruvian Minister to Great

Britain.

NEWS PROM BOLIVIA.

From Bolivia we learn that the recent elections for Congressmen resulted in javor of the actual administration. President Frias was at Sucro, and had named General Daza, the pet of the army, as Minister of War, thereby assuring the continued tranquility of the Republic.

Colonel Markbrat, Jormerly American Minister in La Paz, is in Lama, and proceeds to London by this steamer.

colonel Markbrat, formerly American Minister in La Paz, is in Lims, and proceeds to London by this steamer.

PROVINCIAL QUIET.

The latest news (June 5) received from the departments of Cuzco, Puno and Arequipa is to the effect that the recent attempts at rising in revoit in those sections resulted in complete and ignominous failure. As the Heralb was informed in my last despatches, some lears were entertained by the general government, not as to the importance of the movement as a revolution, but as to the injuries likely to be inflicted on the peaceable inhabitants of the troubled districts. But, thanks to the prompt and decisive steps taken by the local officers and the unequivocal refusal of the people to listen to the arguments or promises of the rebel chiectains, the undertaking speedily came to gree, and its members are nearly all in durance vie. It is a most significant circumstance in connection with this affair that, although the departments in question are far away from the influence of the Executive at Lims, their devotion to the government and determination to wage war against all disturbers of the under paces are unbounded. It is but another proof of the fact that no revolt can be success ul now in Peru.

The treaties of friendship, commerce and extradition negotiated with this government by General Hovey, the Minister of the United States here in 1870, have been finally ratined and are now in full force. These documents are couched in the customary terms and present no notable points of interest. It is possible that the mention of torpedoes as contraband of war was at the period of signing the treaties, 1870, the first to be noted in diplomatic instruments of a similar character.

A MISERLY NEPHEW OF DANIEL WEBSTER.

Samuel Bushnell, of Troy, is reported to be a nephew of Daniel Webster and a miser. He is a ragpicker, and lives principally from drink, when he can get drink for nothing. "He is passionately fond of money," says an account in the Press; iond of money," says an account in the Press; but when he gets any it is never more seen. Old Sam won't spend a cent either for food, drink, raiment or anything; consequently he will drink any kind of inquot, and of course his clothes are not always, it ever, made to order. He sleeps at night about cellars or barns in the neighborhood of the Eddy steamer house; but no one can find out where he keeps his money. He does not carry it upon his person. He knows better than that, he says, it is estimated that he is worth about \$10,000. He owned at one time a house and lot in North First street, between Rensselaer and North streets. In this building ne used to store away his rags and sleep at night. Some persons set the to the building one afternoon about six years ago, and burned up most of the rags and \$3,000 in gold, and nearly roasted the old man alive. Since then he has refused to be comforted, and cannot forgive his persecutors. He swears at these incendiaries constantly, either when walking alone or when speaking to anybody. Regarding his relationship to Dinniel Webster, he used to visit him frequently, he says, in Washington and Boston, where he has dined with Clay, Cainoum, Governor Marston, of Massachusetts, Haines and others. At times he attempts to relate his conversation with them. At this time Sam was a cattle dealer in the South, Bushnell is seventy-two years of age, having been born in the year 1802, in the State of Vermont. "but when he gets any it is never more seen. Old

CATHOLICITY IN ENGLAND.

French Opinion of a Really Free Church in a Free State. [From the Paris Debats, June 19.]

When the Pope, more than twenty years ago, suddenly undertook the task of re-establishing the episcopal hierarchy in England, divided the territory into dioceses and gave to the bishops local titles a veritable tempest was produced in the country, and the old leaven of Protestantism rose with violence against the Roman invasion. But that did dot prevent the Papal institution from that did dot prevent the Papal institution from being established; and why? Because the Catholic Church had nothing to do with the State; because the En lish votaries of that creed were citizens like the others, enjoying their civil and political rights, and because their religious community was a free one by the same title as all the other dissenting bodies. The laws winch the Parliament attempted to make at that time were absolutely useless and remained unapplied, so that in the end they became obsolete. The Catholic archolshops and bishops bear their titles in tranquility, and their cathedrals and churches are peaceably constructed under the protection of the common law. The Pope has never been treer, has never attacked and spostophized governments with more majesty, haughtine-s and courage than since he has ceased to be a temporal sovereign. The man who chooses to be a prisoner in the Vatican could never have risked his burning reprimands addressed to all potentates when he was one amongst them, and when others could exercise reprisals on his temporal domains. At present he is unassalable and fears nothing. The debate in the House of Commona turned on Catholic couvents and monasteries. An ardent Protestant, who brings intractics, an ardent Protestant, who brings intractics, can ardent Protestant, who brings intractics, can ardent Protestant, who brings intractics, can ardent protestant, who can be a considered to the summent should order an inquiry into the management and administration of those establishments, we learn from him that there are now in England eighty-six monasteries, 268 convents and twenty Catholic colleges. The Protestant member moved that those institutions, which meters have be subjected to the surveillance and control of the State; and he cited in support of his motion what takes place on the Continent, even in all Catholic countries. The Home Minister re-used to enter on that course, and for receive alment from numerous and considerable legacies under the protection of the state; to the being established; and why? Because the Catholio Church had nothing to do with the State; because

A DUEL PREVENTED.

(From the London Globe.)

To-day's Dover Standard says:—"A circumstance of very unusual character occurred at Dover on Monday night. During the evening the police authorities received a telegraphic communication from no less a person than the Speaker of the House of Commons, directing them to prevent the departure, and, if necessary, to arrest two gentledeparture, and, if necessary, to arrest two gentlemen who had left London by the boat train, which arrives at Dover at ten P. M., and who there was reason to believe, were about to cross to Ostend for the purpose of lighting a duel. The police accordingly proceeded on board the boat, where they found the two gentlemen indicated, each provided with his second and naving with him a case of very murdero s looking weapons. The officers did their mission very courteously, but one gentleman seemed rather inclined to resist the Speaker's authority, but on a little firmness being snown he consented to accompiny the police on shore. The belligerents were then placed in different hotels, but kept sately in onarge until the morning, when they were despatched by separate lives of railway to London, the Speaker being wayned by telegraph of the fact. Only one of the principals, it is said, is a member of the House of Commons. The other is a gentlemen of high standing in the army. The 'arair,' it is said, arese out of some dispute with regard to a lady."

RUTHERFURD PARK.

For the past year and a half the Engineer Department, under the supervision of General John Newton, have been actively engaged in constructing dykes on both sides of and in digging a channel flity feet wide in the centre of the Passale River, opposite to Rutherfurd Park. Several years ago a large number of capitalists, believing that the Passale would in time become a channel of commerce for the transportation of merchandise, curing an appropriation for the improvement of curing an appropriation for the improvement of ravigation in the Passaic. A bill making the requisite appropriation was subsequently passed by that body, and to-day the citizens of New Jersey not only approciate but realize the benefits derived by the obtainance of such appropriation. On the east side of the river one dyke has already been completed, and the one on the left bank of the river is in a fair way of completion. The timprovements at present being carried forward the river is to a fair way of completion. The improvements at present being carried forward are under the supervision of Mr. John Worth, the work is being done by contract, and the men engaged in the digging of the dykes are obliged to keep busily at work in pushing forward the enterprise. The benefits to be derived from the successful completion of the widening of the river will eventuate in the possibility of steamers and vessels of six leet draught accomplishing the passage to the city of Passauc, which they have hitherto been unable to do owing to the shallowness of the water. General Newton expects that the work at present being pushed forward will be completed within the coming month, at all events before the 1st of September. The country in the vicinity of Rutherturd Park is one of the most picturesque in the state, and the citizens living in the immediate vicinity appreciate fully, the endeavors of the general government in their behalf.

PARIS AS A RELIGIOUS CITY.

[Paris correspondence of London Telegraph.] Nothing can be more contrary to evidence than the widespread belief prevailing out of this country that Frenchmen, taken as a whole, believe in Rochefort, and disbelieve in the Supreme Being. Those who walked through the streets of Paris to Those who walked through the streets of Paris to-day, in preference to risking their money at Longchamps over the races, will agree with me that, so far from Frenchmen having lost their love for the captivating mysteries of the Roman Church, there never was at any time in French history more open desire shown to observe the rites of religion. This is a day which is kept in great sanctity by all those who belong to the Roman Catholic faith. The Felte Dien is, as you know, one of the most important solemnities of the Church. * * * For, although the sight was in itself curious and attractive to a foreigner, there was nothing in it which was sufficiently novel to Parisians, and a spectacle, as such, which has not the merit of novelty has no merit whatever in the cycs of true born Parisians. It was, therefore, from a spirit of duty and devotion that the great majority of the people attended the services.

A HOME-MADE MARRIAGE.

A special despatch from Louisville to a Chicago paper details the marriage at New Albany, ind., on that day of the daughter of Dr. Seth Hobbs, a prominent physician, to Gardner Knapp. A large number of friends were present, but no minister; but the following was what made the parties man

but the following was what made the parties man and wife:—
PRIENDS AND PELLOW CITIZENS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—We, Gardney Knapp and Lamira P. Hobbs, believing that our hearts and souls are already matrimonally united, appear before you now, thus publicly to celebrate the commemoration of our union. We hold the opinion that netter Church nor State has any moral or equitable right to interiere with or any just claim to be consulted in reserence to the arrangements that our spontaneous sentiments and sympathies have prompted us to make. Therefore, in nonconformity to and disregarding the rules and regulations in such cases made and provided by what is called society, we adopt such form and ceremony as in our judgments and consciences seem most just and proper; and now, in the presence of these witnesses and our invisible spirit friends here assembled, we proclaim, publish and declare ourselves husband and wife; and may God and the angel world add their blessings.

WASHINGTON EVACUATED.

The Summer Stagnation Setting In-The New District Provisional Government-The City as It Was and Is-Doubtful Improvements of the Capitol

Grounds Proposed.

Washington, June 29, 1874. Within a few days we have had an evacuation of Washington like the stampede from Long Branch under the pressure of a heavy three days' nor easter in the last week of August. The glory of Israel has departed and the summer stagnation of the national metropolis has fairly set in. Silence reigns in the legislative chambers, the lobbles and committee rooms of the Canitol: the President and most of his Cabinet and of the Corps Diplomatique have disappeared; the dashing equipages of the West End have been withdrawn from Pennsylvania avenue; the members of the third house, the lobby, have gone by hundreds from the hotels and boarding nouses, leaving their "banquet halls deserted;" the omnibuses and carriages since Tuesday evening last have been going packed to the ratiway depots and steamboat landings and returning empty; the melaneboly hackmen sit lazily dozing upon their boxes under the shade trees. shine," glut the market. In a word, Washington is deserted, though not over 10,000 of its population of a week ago are missing, while 120,000 of its people—80,000 whites and 40,000 blacks, more or less—have resigned themselves to the situation and three months yet of the heat of Calcutts.

Worst of all, the District of Columbia has been robbed of its magnificent Territorial government. and its magnificent Baron Haussmann has been laid on the table, and of his thousands of workmen is dirt, wood, asphalt, brick, stone, earthen and lead piping, big pipe and small pipe men, and of his workers in sodding and shade trees and sewers and parks and fron railings, only here and there a straggler remains. The "Boss" and his Ter-ritorial establishment have been swept away as by a Parisian revolution, and a triumvirate of outsiders, a sort of provisional "government of national defence," has taken its place, charged with the tremendous task of beginning the work and Georgetown) from its heavy financial em-barrassments. To this end our new governing committee of three, ad interim, is authorized to collect taxes to the amount of three per cent on real estate, including church property, in addition to the two per cent already in force on private property, of which, for the immediate assistance of the city, Congress has advanced \$1,000,000, and has made something more than the annual average sum of appropria tions of the last ten years for improvements on public buildings, parks, reservations, &c.

THE DEST ON THE DISTRICT, which, with the creation of its Territorial government, three years ago, it was ordained by act of Congress, should not be increased beyond the limit of \$10,000,000, has been enlarged to the sum limit of \$10,000,000, has been enlarged to the sum of \$21,000,000. But ask ex-Governor Cook and his energetic successor, Governor Shephera, what has become of the \$12,000,000 of \$15,000,000 for which they are responsible, and they will answer:—"Look at Washington. Remembering what it was, behold it as it is. It was, three years ago, a struggling collection of shabby villages; it is now the most beautiful city in the United States, with its numerous elegant parks and its rows upon rows on new and handsome private houses in the East, the Centra and the West End. The city in every direction, from the Capitol to its extremities, was, three years ago, in the summer a desert of dust and in the winter and early spring a continuous mudhole, as difficult to navigate with an army wagon as the swamps of the Chiekahominy. Now, with a hundred miles of these broad avenues and streets, graded, drained, and paved with asphalt, wood or the Belgian stone pavement, nightly cleaned and constantly sprinkled in the hot and dry weather, Washington is neither a dusty desert in summer nor a mudhole in winter, but the paragon of our cities at all sensobs in its pleasant and extensive walks and drives."

cities at all seasons in its pleasant and extensive walks and drives."

Washington's Health improved.

This was, substantially, the detence of Governor Shepherd before the late Congressional District Investigating Committee; and, furthermore, his counsel pleaded in his behalf that whereas Washington had the reputation of being one of the unealthiest cities of the Union, its mortainty reports now establish it as one of the very healthnest from the first day of Jacuary to the last day of December. So much for a thorough system of drainage, from which the missma of the most unwholesome localities has disappeared. There was, for instance, running through the heart of the city, for over a mile, between the grounds at the foot of the Capitol and the President's grounds, a broad canal, the receiving reservoir of many sewers, and little better itself than an open cesspool, festering in the sun. This canal has been reduced to a sewer, and thereby not only has much been gained to the health of the city, but a very considerable tract has been added to the public grounds. And again, in the defence of Shepherd it is pleaded that the cost per cubic or square foot of all these vast improvements has not been beyond the general average of improvements elsewhere and that the advance of the city in its wealth, real estate, general improvement and growth has, within three years, been equal to want under the slow coach system might not have been done in a quarter of a contury.

Against this delence, however, it was sufficient for the rejection by the investigation Committee and by both houses of Congress, of the Shepherd Territorial government; that it had run the District into dest ton Congress, that the contracts of Shepherd & Co., were loosely made; that his works were rushed through the contracts of Shepherd & Co., were loosely made; that his works were rushed through regardless of cost; that while he and many of his colleagues were enriched from these extensive improvements and speculations therein, heavy burdens of taxes have resulted to the citizens, and the ultimate responsibility on a debt of \$21,00,000 for the District has been saddled upon the national government, Congress being charged by the constitution with "exclusive legislation" over this District. I'm all cases whatsoever," Gongress District of the citizens with the Shepherd establishment, as ulterly incompatible with the new programme of retrenchment, even to the cutting out of the cheese parings and candle ends of the army and the navy.

But, as from great abuses great reforms are gained, we are now promised from the looseness of the Territorial experiment abolished, a systomatic and responsible form of government for the cheese parings and candle ends of the army and the navy.

But, as from great abuses great reforms are gained, we are now promised from the looseness of the Territorial experiment abolished, a systomatic and responsible form of government for the District. How has the abolished, a systomatic and responsible form of government for the Institute of the congancia and the lapovernments of the torque of the loid the improvements of the torque of the loid to about the charged with the charged with the congancia and of the trimming a bermanent form of local government of a full and a confidence of the long to the congancia and the lapovernment of the part of the congancia and the lapovernment of the government of the grounds in the long to the captude of the congancia and the substitute of the long to the

Park, as a summer retreat, he has signally failed in the first requirements of single for pedestrians

Park, as a summer retreat, he has signally failed in the first requirements of shade for pedestrians and equestrians. 'They say" that his ideas of park improvements are drawn from cloudy England, where people, even in the notiest days of July, are never struck dead from exposure to the sun; but that these ideas will not apply to the dry, hot summer elimate of any part of the United States, where protection from the sun in the open air is the first essential for a public park. This consideration, it is to be hoped, will not be neglected by Mr. Olimsted in his improvements of the public grounds around the Capitol.

NEFERD EMBELLISHMENT.

From the foot of Capitol Hall westward to the Potomac River, south of the President's house, the length of a mile, there is a continuous line of public grounds, of the width of a quarter of a mile. They are occupied, going from the Capitol, first by some line botanical gardens, next by some love which were public gardens, but which have been allowed to fin wild; next by some open lots, used as dumping grounds for garbage; next by the Potomac Railroad; next by the Smithsonian institution; next by the Agricultural Department, and next an open field of perhaps lifty acres, by the unfinished Washington monument. All these grounds, from the Capitol to the President's house, northward, are now under the supervision of General Babcock, the President's private secretary, and from the Potomac to the President's house, northward, are now under the supervision of General Babcock, the President's private secretary, and from the good taste he has displayed in his position as Superintendent of the Public Grounds, with the similar ender to the Processor Olimsted, General Babcock will, at the bext session of Congress, be given a larger margin for improvements than he has from the appropriations of the late session. Ten millions of money more, properly expended in public improvements in the national metropolis including the redemption of the Potomac flats, which are a sourse of ague and lever to

VOLCANIO THUNDER.

Internal Commotion at Devil's Lake—It is Believed To Be an Earthquake.

(From the Madison (Wis.) Journal, June 29.) What's the matter with the Devil's Lake Country up" at one time, before Wisconsin was admitted to the Union; in fact before the days of the Mound Builders, by a volcano. If there is to be another explosion it will knock the Northwestern road out of shape and annoy them somewhat less than the Potter law, to say nothing of the commotion it

Potter law, to say nothing of the commotion it would create in the china closet of the beautiful Claff House and Kirk's capacious cellar.

It appears that a loud rumbling sound, like heavy artillery, was heard in that direction Monday morning. The noise was heard at Wappun, hearly fitty miles northeast, and at Waterloo, between thirty and forty miles below Wappun, and about the same distance southeast of the lake. The Waterloo Journal says:—
Our critizens were startled last Monday morning, about a quarker to eight o'clock, by a noise resembling the report of camon at a distance, followed by a slight rumbing sound. The shock though not observed by all, was quine sharp art a shook many of the buildings. It is believed to have been a slight earthquate, shock or a meteor which struck the atmosphere and burst pear the earth. We have seen no account of it in other papers yet.

The Columbus Republican contains the follow-

Ing:—
Last Monday morning, about a quarter to eight, people were startied by a loud report resembling the discharge of heavy arrillery in the distance, followed by a runbling sound like a train or care, in metion. Various causes were ascribed for the need, saine thinking it was subterranean and others that it was a thought; but we learn that it was a volcable disturbance at the old crater at Devil's take, about thirty-eight miles west here, the huge rocks pequilar to the region being split spart. This picturesque little lake was undoubtedly the sense of an ancient volcane, the great boulders being thrown together as by a power greater than man can estimate.

The tallowing is from the Fox Lake Representa-The tollowing is from the Fox Lake Representa-

The following is from the Fox Lake EspressMative:—

WHAT WAS IST.—On Monday morning last, between seven and eight o'clock, a very loud, heavy report, followed by a prolonged caming observationshed our control of the sevent of

A NOVEL SUIT.

A Widow Brings Action for \$100,000 Damages Against Certain Officers of the Knights of Pythias and Physiclans, Declaring Them and the Order of Knights of Pythias the Cause of

Her Husband's Death. About three months ago, says the Louisville Courier-Journal, a musician named Frank Lamadrid died of heart disease, as the attendant physicians report, after being confined five days to his bed. A days before taking sick he applied for membership in Boone Lodge, Knights of Pythias. His petition was accepted and he took the first degree.
The following meeting night Lamadrid was admitted into full fellowship and became a Knight.
A ter his initiation he was called off to play with his band at a fruit on Jefferson street, and, while playing on his instrument some time after mid-

playing on his instrument some time after midnight, he became suddenly ill and showed symptoms of lainting and asphyxia. Before daylight some of his friends took him home and cared for him. During his liness he was attended by Drs. C. W. Kelly, W. C. Cox and a regular detail of his brethren from the order. He died five days after he was taken sick.

His widow, however, has differed from the opinion of the physicians as to the cause of his death, and yesterday flied the following suit for damages in the sum of \$100,000:—

Jefferson Court of Common Pleas.—Maggie Lamadrid, plaintiff, vs. W. C. Cox. Dr. C. W. Kelly.— Sarles and George C. Shadburne, defendents.—The plaintiff, Margie Lamadrid, says that on the — day of —, 187—, the defandants W. C. Cox. C. W. Kelly.— Sarles, George C. Stadburne and others to this plaintiff unknown, did in the city of Louisville so beat, brutse and injure her said husband that by reason of said beating, deragging, &c., he died, whereby she was and injure her said husband that by reason of said beating, derived of the company, support and protection of her husband, and to her great damage. The plaintiff (Magrie Lamadrid) says that the dejendants (W. C. Cox. U. W. Kelly.— Sarles, George shadburne and others to this plaintiff unknown, did not her such submitted to the company support and protection of her husband, and to her great damage. The plaintiff (Magrie Lamadrid) says that the dejendants (W. C. Cox. U. W. Kelly, — Sarles, George shadburne and others to this plaintiff unknown did heat, drag and bruise her said husband in going drough their rice, or their pretended ries; that by reason of their sum and the said defendants and others to her unknown hereof he died, thereby depriving her of his support care and protection, and that by reason of their said unlawvial, cruel and wicked conduct she has been damage and tor all other proper relief.

"MOVING" A PREACHER.

"MOVING" A PREACHER.

[From the Virginia City (Nev.) Enterprise.] A Comstocker tells the following story of how he "put his foot in it" a day or two since when coming over from California by rail. A gen leman who eccupied the same seat with him in the car complained bitterly of the heat in Sacramento, and was loud in his praise of the cool air of the mountains. He again and again recurred to the heat and mosquitoes of Sacramento. He had suffered terribly there from both. The heat was frightful, unbearable, and the mosquitoes swarmed in myriads. In Sacramento there was no rest, day or night. Our Comstocker at last said:—"A man living in Sacramento wants a place somewhere outside as a sammer residence." "Very true," said the stranger, "out where could he find a place—where could he go to better himself?" "Well," said the Comstocker, "from your description, I should think, as a change from Sacramento, he'd be very comfortable in hell!" "Sir!" said the stranger, and, gathering up his traps, he moved to the further end of the car. Turning to the man in the next seat our Comstocker said:—"I thought that man was some stranger wao had been stopping in Sacramento, but I guess he must be a resident of the town, as he seemed a good deal offended at what I said." "Why, didn't you know who you was taking to? He is the Rev. Dr. Polygiot, the great Bapitst preacher!" "The thunder you say!" cried the comstocker; then added, "Well, I moved him, didn't 1?" was loud in his praise of the cool air of the moun-

MACMAHON AS AN ARBITRATOR.

Pending Territorial Adjustment Between England and Portugal.

London correspondence of Edinburgh Scotsman.] With regard to Marshal MacMahon's pending arbitration of the dispute as to the ownership of the southern part of Delagoa Bay I learn that the Portuguese in this case endeavor to prove that the English government inherited no rights from the English government inherited no rights from the Dutch, who formerly occupied the same country. The argument based upon the cessation of the territory in question to Captain Owen in 1823 the Portuguese answer by alleging that the proceedings of that officer were never sanctioned by his government, and that, therefore, they cannot be binding in international law. Finally, our opponents assert that the chiefs from whom Captain Owen acquired the country between the English and the Mappota rivers were not legally entitled to make the surrender; in other words, it is said they made over to us what it was not in their power to make over to any one. It would be only reasonable to suppose that the question might be settled by reference to a lew established facts; but I hear that the Portuguese have collected a portentous quantity of materials on the subject.

ANCIENT CITIES OF ARIZONA.

Chain of Burned Cities in Pueblo Viejo Valley-Human Remains, Pottery and Household Utensils Exmense Triangular Reservoirs-A Singularly Constructed Edifice - Who Formerly Inhabited these Ancient Dwellings!

[From the Alta Californian.]
The rains of the Ancient cities of Southern Ariona are just now attracting considerable attention. Until recently the only information that has come to the surface has been that obtained from adventurers, who, while passing through that section in search of gold, have jotted down that which forced itself upon their vision during their hasty transit. Many of these stories have contained such marvellous statements that they have been cast aside as cleverly written pieces of fiction, as Apaches are gradually giving way before the advance of civilization; are being huried back into mountain retreats; into eternity and on to reservations by General Crook and his soldiers. with the life and industry of white men. Arizona is known to be one of the richest mineral bearing countries in the world, and her valleys contain remarkably productive soil, under the influence of

IRRIGATION CANALS IN PURBLO VIBIO VALLEY. Mr. J. A. Parker, Superintendent of the Monezuma Canal Company, whose works are located in Pueblo Vieto Valley, Arizona, has arrived in this city and from bim we have obtained a fund of information relative to that country. The Pueblo Viejo Valley lies south of and bordering on the Gila River, and between it and the Graham range of mountains. It is about 400 miles east of Yuma, thirty miles north of Camp Gran; and sixteen miles west of the New Mexico line. This valley is about sixty miles long and averages four miles in width, and contains as fine agricultural and grazing land as can be found anywhere. About a year ago four companies commenced the construction of irrigation cannis at this point and have now completed from three to six miles each of their works.

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A CHAIN OF CITIES IN BUINS.

In this beautiful and fertile valley is a chain of well-marked ruins of ancient cities located about a mile apart. In some places the walls of the houses still show above the surface, and at others the rolling mounds, from ten to forty feet in height, covered with earth and vegetation, show that ages must have passed since they were laid prostrate. Mr. Parker, who is a man possessed of an inquiring turn of mind, and is backed by hierary attainments of a high order, has devoted most of his spare time during the last year in researches among these ancient ruins. The walls are composed of rough stone, laid in mortar, Excavations within their limits indicate that all the cities were

within their limits indicate that all the cities were

DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Among the debris are found pottery, household utensits and human bones; but as yot no warlike implements have been brought to hight. The human bones show unmistakable evidence of having been burned, and crumble to pieces upon being handled. Several olias (pronounced o-mas)—ing shaped earthern vessels now used by the Indians for holding water—were found, which contained ashes, small pieces of human bones and fragments of charcoal, which would indicate that cremation was practised by that extinct people. Axes, hammers and siedges of various sizes and slapes, said made from stone which is much heavier and harder than any now known of, have been brought to light. One of these axes, found by Mr. Parker, was tested by him. He can a rod of from in two with it, and no perceptible effect was produced upon the axe by the operation. This relic has been sent to the World's Fair for exhibition.

Ancient portery and hade stones.

Mr. Parker has quite an extensive concetton of pleces of pottery which he dug out of these ruins. He brought with him to the city several specimens, which he has presented to the AMG. The vessels were evidently made of clay, which is now of adark gray color and as hard as stone. The surfaces are nicely glazed and covered with lines and characters of different colors from the work. One pie se has a black surface, covered with sellow, firegular lines, and surrounded by a similar colored border of wedge shaped characters. Another piece, and containing on its surfaces what is known among printery as a "Roman border," outside of white are serrated rows of black and striped lines, the whole being surrounded by circular lines of white and black.

Among the collection before us is a white, transmooth stone wweek looks as if it had bulback. DESTROYED BY FIRE.

being surrounded by circular tines of white and black.

Among the collection before us is a white, translacent stone, which looks as if it had bubbled out from a seething mass of the same material. It is finity in character and will cut glass. There are three smaller stones of the same variety, each containing a crimson hue, the smaller being quite red and brilliant. Besides these there are two pebbles of chony hue externally, but which upon being held up to the light are perfectly transparent. One of them has been broken in two, and the surface presented is as smooth and brilliant as that of a polished crystal.

A CARCIUI examination shows that there is a large canal extending from the Glia River, at the eastern end of the valley, down through these ancient cities, in each of which is found a large triangular-shaped reservoir, and containing from three to five acres. These reservoirs have been reported by parties who have made but a casual examination of them as the rains of old fortifications. The edges of the canal and reservoir are laid with stone and are constructed in a very substantial manner. Some of the reservoirs, which were six or eight feet deep, are out in two by walls of masonry extending from side to side.

tions. The edges of the canal and reservoir are laid with stone and are constructed in a very sabstantial manner. Some of the reservoirs, which were six or eight feet deep, are cut in two by walls of masonry extending from side to side.

STRANGE RUINS—what? WAS IT?

On the bank of the Gila River, or about ten mies below Florence, are the ruins of a most singular structure—a building fitty-one by fitty-seven feet, built or adobe, which is now so bard that a pick cannot be driven into it. There are two walls—a building within a building—which are separated about ten or tweive feet, and which are between twenty-eight and thirty inches thick at the base. In the walls, up about nine feet, and extending entirely around the structure, was placed at the time the building was but up, a row of ceder beams, which probably served to brace and strengthen the building. The ends of these tunbers, which are still in a lair state of preservation, show that they were consumed by fire, up to and, in some instances, part way through the wall. There are now three stories of the walls standing, in one place. The windows are long and narrow and seem to have been placed where they were needed, and without regard to external symmetry. The doors are at the corners. At the cop of the misde wall are several round holes, about the size of a hat. The art of plastering seems to have been perfect in those days, as the inner wall is still smooth and of a yellowish white color. What this building was used for can only be conjectured, as it stands in an open space surrounded by the same class of ruins as those above referred to. It is probable that it was a church, or, if that epople did not worship God, idols may have received adoration there.

Near this building, and at other points among these ruined cities, are still standing rows of cedar posts, set on very accurate lines. The upper ends of these phases for this god, idols may have received adoration there.

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THE ALGERIAN INSURRECTION.

The French government has received from the Governor General of Algeria the following de-

spatch:- ALGIERS, June 16, 1874. ALGIERS, June 16, 1874.

A party of the insurgents who had taken refuge in Morocco, led by Si-Silman, made a fazzua, a few days ago, on the douars of the Frafi, on the Chot Chargui. Our goums, sent in pursuit, came up with them at the south of Djobel-Malan, and a serious combat ensued. Si-maainer, son of Sidi-Cheickh-ben-Taleth, and thirty-seven horsomen were killed; Si-Silman was wounded, his flag taken and his smala is in our hands; the test of the band is dispersed in the mountain, and all the salinals of the Trafl are recovered. This success, so important to re-establish tranquility in the Bahara, cost us two Gadies and four men killed and ten wounded. The Hamlaus, led by Captain Ben-Daourd, are sent out against the hostile douars.

THE HOME BULE CONFEDERATION OF GREAT

(Prom the Irish Times, June 17.1 The Irish Home Rule Consederation of Great Britain holds a general council at Manchester to-morrow, previous to a banquet which is to be given to Mr. Isaac Butt, M. P. In the evening Mz. Butt presides at the general council, at which up-wards of 200 delegates are expected. The district essuacils met at the office of the confederation to-day. There was a good attendance of delegates, who conferred together with closed doors on the state of their districts, and on the steps advisable in the local cause. The districts represented were Glasgow, with sixteen delegates for fourteen Scotch towns, Mr. Ferguson presiding at the coun-cil; Birmingham, with seventeen delegates for thirteen towns, and Mr. Egan, of Wolverhampton, as president, and Manchester with fitty-two dele-gates for thirty-seven towns, Dr. Cummings, of as president, and Manchester with fity-two d gates for thirty-seven towns, Dr. Cummings, Liverpool, presiding.

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DERBY DERBY WEEK. DERBY WEEK.

BALLOON ANNOUNCEMENT.

The first of the series of twelve grand experimental accessions by Professor William II. DONALDSON will be made from the interior of the GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME Tuesday afternoon. July 7. The initation of the balloon will take place during the performance and the ascent made immediately after its termination.

COLOSSEUM, Broadway and Thirty-anh street. Admission 30 cents. No extras.

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